ZELENKOVA, L.; STRAUSS, J.

Fluorescent antibody tests in the diagnosis of ornithosis.
Cesk. epidem. 12 no.3:140-144 My '63.

1. Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie v Praze.
(ORNITHOSIS) (FLUORESCENT ANTIBODY TECHNIC)
(POULTRY DISEASES) (COMPLEMENT FIXATION TESTS)

FEDOVA, D.; ZELENKOVA, L.

The use of the fluorescent antibody method for the rapid identification of the A2 influenza virus. I. The identification of influenza virus in the epithelial cell sediment of allantoic or amniotic fluid of infected chick embryos. J. hyg. epidem. (Praha) 9 no.2:127-134 '65.

The use of the fluorescent antibody method for the rapid identification of the A2 influenza virus. II. The identification of influenza virus in nasal smears by the fluorescent antibody technique. Ibid.:135-146

1. Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Prague.

ZELENK TA, L.; SORM, F.

"Biosynthesis of serine from glycocoll in higher plants." In German.

P. 666. Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, Sbornik Chekhoslovatskikh Khimicheskikh Rabot. (Praha, Czechoslovakia) Vol. 22, no. 2, Apr. 1957.

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 5, May 1958.

JERIE, J., MUDr.; VITAK, B., MUDr.; ZELENKOVA, M.

Organization and methodology of the care of women in Czechoslovakian SSR (in the field of obstetrics and gynecology). Zdrav. aktuality 146:1-107 '61.

(PRENATAL CARE) (MATERNAL WELFARE)
(GYNECOLOGY)

VITAK, B.; ZELENKOVA, M.

National report of regional specialists for gynecology and obstetrics and presidents of regional abortion commissions on 4 April 1964. Cesk. gynek. 43 no.10:763-766 D'64.

VITAK, B., MUDr.; ZELENKOVA, M.

Allstate instruction courses of district specialists in gynecology and obstetrics and district female nurses at the Ministry of Health. Cesk. gynek. 30 no.4:312-316 My'65.

ZELENKOVA, N. P.

ZELENKOVA, N. P.: "Morpho-physiological changes in the hypoderma of insects during metamorphosis". Leningrad, 1955. Leningrad Order of Lenin State U imeni A. A. Zhdanov. (Dissertations for the degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 50 10 December 1955. Moscow.

ZELENKOVA, N. P. PA 27/49T80

USSR/Medicine - Chloral Hydrate Feb 49
Medicine - Muscles

"Contractures of Transverse Striated Muscles, Caused by the Action of Chloral Hydrate," N. P. Zelenkova, Leningrad State U imeni A. A. Zhdanov, 3 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXIV, No 4

Concludes that the two specific characteristics of the action of chloral hydrate are: (1) presence of a prolonged latent period and (2) slow (tenacious) and even increase always up to a definite maximum of contracture with poor reversibility of the narcotic state. Submitted 6 Dec 48.

27/49T80

VYLEGZHANIN, N.I., dotsent; ZELENKOVA, N.I.; MASSINOVA, O.V.; KLUCHAREVA, S.G.; KHAYKINSON, K.M.; KHARITONOV, A.K.; SIBAL, L.I., dotsent; GOL'DSHTEYN, D.Ye., prof.; LYUBINA, E.I., dotsent; BELICH, I.L., dotsent; RATNER, Yu.A., prof.; DALILOV, I.V., prof.; MIKHAMED'-YAROVA, A.K.;

Conference of physicians of the city of Kazan concerning the results of the Eighth International Cancer Research Congress. Kaz. med. zhur. no.6:72-90 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

ASHAYEVA, L.A.; ZELENKOVA, N.P.

Comparative study on the effect of nucleases of animal and microbial origin on the cells of Ehrlich's ascitic carcinoma. Nauch. trudy Kaz. gos. med. inst. 14:87-88 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. TSentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya (zav. - kand. biolog. nauk V.V.Senkevich) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

OVRUTSKIY, G.D., dotsent; ZELENKOVA, N.P.; ASHAYEVA, L.A.

Cytologic study of the effect of some pigments usable in the treatment of diseases of the mucous membrane of the oral cavity. Vop. obshchei stom. 17:74-77 '64.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. TSentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

ZELENKOVA, T., kranovshchitsa

Training needs thoughtful kindness. Sov. profsoiuzy 20 no.4:29-30 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Predsedatel' tsekhovogo komiteta liteynogo tsekha Yaroslavskogo motornogo zavoda.

ZELENKOVA, V.

Utilization of reduction capacities of serum with proteins removed in diagnosis of malignant processes. Cas. lek. cesk. 92 no.48:1326-1330 27 Nov 1953. (CIML 25:4)

1. Of the Institute of Oncology (Head—Docent F. Behounek, M.D.), Prague.

SULA, J.; ZELENKOVA, V.

Concentration of carcingoens in anthracotic pulmonary nodes.
Cesk. onkol. 2 no.4:317-324 1955.

1. Oddeleni pro klinickou chemii KU v Praze a Onkologicky ustav v Praze. Prof. MUDr. Jan Sula a spoluprac., Praha II, U nemocnice 5.
(PNEUMOCONIOSES, pathology,
anthracotic nodes, concentration of carcinogens.(Cz))
(CARCINOGENS, metabolism,
anthracotic nodes.(Cz))

SABLIK, Jaromir; ZELENKOVA, Vlasta

A simplified malignancy test for onkologic diagnostic practice.
Cas. lek. cesk. 94 no.1-2:28-30 7 Jan 55.

1. Onkologicky ustav, pracoviste Praha (prednosta doc. Dr. F.Behounek, clen korespondent CSAV)
(NEOPLASMS, diagnosis
malignancy test, simplified)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Tumors U-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, No 27724

Author : Sula, J., Zelenkova, V.
Inst : Not Given
Title : On Summation of Carcinogens in the Anthracotic Pulmonary Nodes.

Orig Pub : Univ. carolina. med., 1955, Suppl. No 1, 166-175.

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

26

Z/038/60/000/009/003/005
A201/A026

21.1400

AUTHORS: Běhounek, František; Zelenková, Vlasta

TITLE: Determination of Beta Activity of Liquid Wastes

PERIODICAL: Jaderná energie, 1960, No. 9, pp. 299 - 302

TEXT: The routine evaporation method of the determination of beta activity in waste waters using an end-window GM tube was improved by the introduction of measurements through two filters. In order to avoid the calculation with numerous correction factors, which are hard to derive and not too accurate, reference standard specimens were used, prepared from solutions of radioisotopes whose activity was accurately measured either by the ionization method (Co-60) of by a 4π counter (Tl-204, etc). The following standard specimens were used: Co-60 (maximum energy E_{max} = 1.16 Mev); Tl-204 (E_{max} = 0.76 Mev); RaE (E_{max} = 1.16 Mev); P-32 (E_{max} = 1.71 Mev); and UX_2 (E_{max} = 2.2 Mev). The specimens were prepared from solutions of nitrates (Co, Tl, RaD and UO_2), or chlorides (a test Sr-90 specimen), of phosphates (P-32) in such a manner that their weights per cm^2 (G) approached the values of 20, 50, 100, 150, 200 and 250 mg/cm^2. Standard β-tubes of Czechoslovak production were used with specimens placed at a constant

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Determination of Beta Activity of Liquid Wastes

distance of 7 mm from the end-window. A schematic diagram of the measuring equipment is shown in Figure 1. The GM tube was placed perpendicularly on a plexiglass base plate above a groove into which Dural trays with evaporated specimens could be inserted. The trays had an inside diameter of 25 mm, a wall thickness of 1 mm, and a depth of 3 mm. Up to 1.2 g of solution could be evaporated from a tray without disrupting the geometry of the specimen. A thin film of polymeric lacquer protected the tray against corrosion by acids while a thin film of insulin prevented the solution from capillary lift. The thickness of both films did not exceed 0.2 mm. The evaporation was done by a hot-air blower or under a lamp. It was found that local differences in the specimen density did not influence the final results. Three measurements were performed with each specimen: 1) without filter (N counts/min); 2) with a 0.1 mm thick Cu filter (N_{Cu} counts/min), and 3) with a 0.1 mm thick Al filter (N_{Al} counts/min). For each isotope the dependence of N, N_{Cu} and N_{Al} on G (= weight per cm^2) was measured and curves of N = f(G) were plotted. Two such curves (for P-32 and Tl-204) are shown in Figure 2 for an activity of $1 \cdot 10^{-8}$ c. From the values obtained from these curves for G = 20, 50, 100, 150, 200 and 250 mg/cm^2, the corresponding efficiencies of the GM-tube (R) were calculated for various values of G and E_{max}. There is a simple relation between R and the activity A of the dry residue:

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Determination of Beta Activity of Liquid Wastes

$$R = \frac{N}{A \cdot 2.22 \cdot 10^{12}} \qquad (1)$$

where the numerical factor $2.22 \cdot 10^{12}$ is the number of radioactive decays per minute for an activity A = 1 curie. A set of curves (Fig. 2) was plotted from the obtained values of R, indicating the dependence of R on E_{max} for various values of E_{max}. The dependence of the filtration factor $F = N_{Cu}/N_{Al}$ on E_{max} was determined from measurements with the use of filters. The graph of this function is shown in Figure 4. Using this factor F the median value E_{max} of a mixture of unknown radioisotopes can be established by the following procedure: At first the weight per cm^2 of the dry residue is determined. Then F is calculated from the results of measurements with the two filters, and the pertinent value E_{max} is found from the curve in Figure 4. This is the median maximum energy of beta particles emitted by the mixture of radioisotopes measured. For this value, and for the residue weight G, the efficiency of the GM-tube R is ascertained from the pertinent curve in Figure 3. Finally, the activity A in curies is calculated from the relation (1). The accuracy of this method was ascertained by an empirical test using a mixture of Sr-90 (E_{max} = 0.545 Mev) and its daughter product Y-90 (E_{max} = 2.26 Mev) in equilibrium, i.e., $1 \cdot 10^{-8}$ c Sr-90 + $1 \cdot 10^{-8}$ c Y-90. Although this is the least favorable mixture to be measured by this meth-

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A201/A026

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od due to the presence of both soft and hard beta spectra, the measured values differed from the known value of $2 \cdot 10^{-8}$ cnly by 30% at a specimen of G = 20 mg/cm^2 and 36.5% at a specimen of G = 250 mg/cm^2. This result compares favorably with other similar methods and meets the requirements of the hygienic rules of the Czechoslovak standard. Appreciation is conveyed to J. Šulcová of the Dosimetrické oddělení ÚJV (Dosimetric Section, ÚJV) for her technical help. There are 4 figures, 3 tables and 2 references: 1 Czechoslovak and 1 French.

ASSOCIATIONS: Fakulta technické a jaderné fyziky ČVUT (Department of Technical and Nuclear Physics, ČVUT) (F. Běhounek); Dosimetrické oddělení Ústavu jaderného výzkumu ČSAV (Dosimetric Section, Institute of Nuclear Research, ČSAV) (V. Zelenkova)

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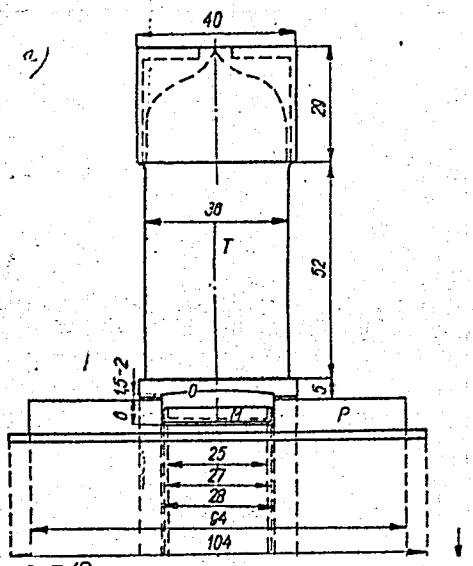
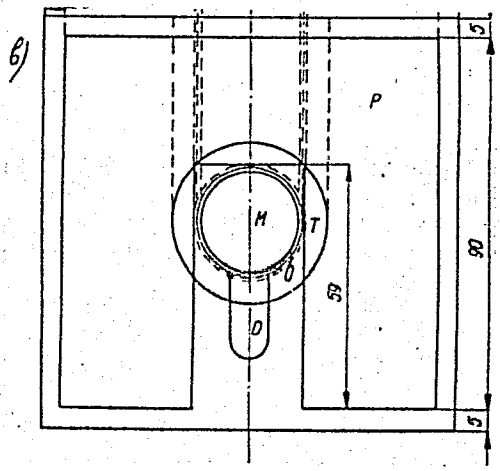
Z/038/60/000/009/003/005
A201/A026

Determination of Beta Activity of Liquid Wastes

Figure 1. Schematic diagram of the counting equipment. - T = GM tube; O = tube mica window; P = plexiglass base plate; M = dural tray; D = tray handle.





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85669

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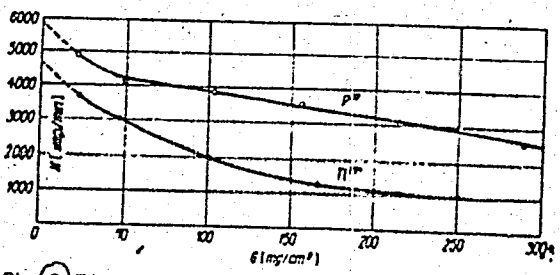
Z201/A026

Determination of Beta Activity of Liquid Wastes

Figure 2. Dependence of pulse count (N) on residue weight per cm^2 (G) for P-32 and Tl-204 (activity $1 \cdot 10^{-8}$ c).



Obr. (2) Závislost počtu impulsů (N) na plošné váze odparku (G) pro P-32 a Tl-204 (aktivita 1.10^{-8}c)

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Determination of Beta Activity of Liquid Wastes

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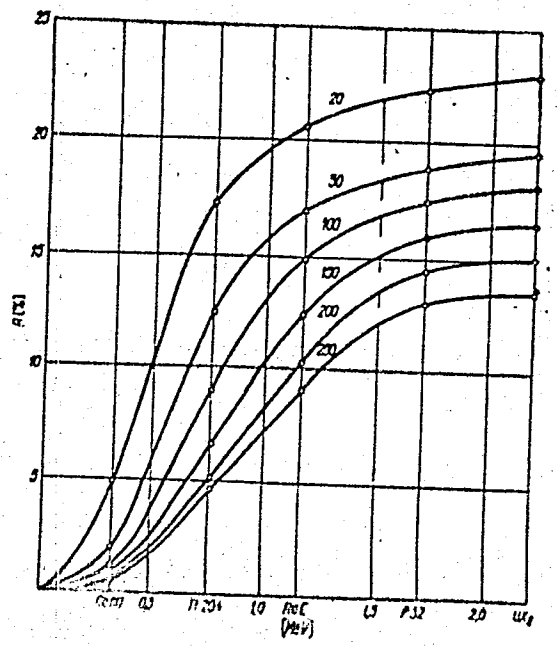

Figure 3. Dependence of GM-tube efficiency (R) on residue weight per cm^2 and its E_{max}.

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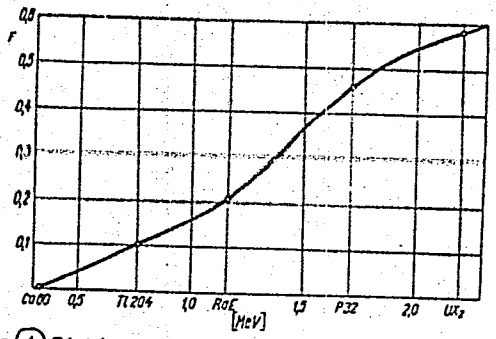
Z/038/60/000/009/003/005
A201/A026

Determination of Beta Activity of Liquid Wastes

Figure 4. Dependence of filtration factor (F) on the average E_{max} of the residue.



Obr. 4. Závislost filtračního faktoru (F) na průměrném E_{max} odparku

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964230004-2"

ZELENKOVA, V. V.

A. A. Ponomarev, Z. V. Tul, and V. V. Zelenkova - "Some polyene ketones of the furan series." (p. 1085)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry, (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii); 1950, Vol. 20, No. 6.

USSR/Chemistry - Heterocycles Sep/Oct 51

"Catalytic Hydrogenation of Furane Derivatives and Its Significance in Organic Synthesis," A. A. Ponomarev, V. V. Zelenkova, Saratov

"Uspekh Khim" Vol XX, No 5, pp 589-620

Points out the significance of furane derivs (particularly hydrogenated products) as intermediate substances in industrial organic synthesis and reviews work on the subject, mainly on the basis of foreign references.

ZELENKOVA, V. V.

Chem Abs

V. 48 25 Jan 54

Organic Chem

4

2

Asymmetric synthesis of solranes and tetrahydrofuran alcohols. A. A. Ponomarev and V. V. Zelenkova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 87, 423-6(1952).—Hydrogenation of furan ales. over a Ni catalyst on optically active quartz was investigated. The catalyst was prepd. by pptn. of basic Ni carbonate on quartz, followed by reduction at 300–20° with H. The starting materials obtained in optically inactive state by hydrogenation over a Cu chromite catalyst at 120° and 90–120 atm. of H were: *3-(2-furyl)-1-propanol* (I), b_{11} 98–100°, $n^{25}D$ 1.4752 (from furanacrolein); *3-(2-furyl)-2-butanol* (II), b_{11} 120–0°, $n^{25}D$ 1.4748 (from furylacetone). Hydrogenation of I and II over the above named catalyst at 120° and an initial H pressure of 135-50 atm., and distn. of the products gave 71.5% *1,6-dioxaspiro[4.4]nonane*, b_{11} 83–4°, b_{20} 81–2°, $n^{25}D$ 1.4404–1.4405, and 48.2% (yields calcd. on the basis of catalyzate). *3-(Tetrahydro-2-furyl)-1-propanol*, b_{11} 130–44°, b_{20} 141–4°, $n^{25}D$ 1.4580–1.4595, from I. From II were obtained 85–7% *3-(tetrahydro-2-furyl)-2-butanol*, b_{11} 128–30°, b_{20} 131–3°, $n^{25}D$ 1.4542–1.4570, and 48% *2-methyl-1,6-dioxaspiro[4.4]nonane*, b_{11} 77–8°, b_{20} 79–81°, $n^{25}D$ 1.4410–1.4415. The spiro deriv. obtained from I over *l*-quartz catalyst showed (−)-rotation (0.03–0.06°), while that made over *d*-quartz showed (+)-rotation (0.04–0.06°). Similarly tetrahydrofurylpropanol from *l*-quartz gave −0.04°, while that from *d*-quartz gave 0.01° rotation. The spiro deriv. from II over *l*-quartz gave −0.02° rotation, that from *d*-quartz +0.02°; the corresponding tetrahydrofurylbutanols gave resp. 0.03° rotation from the *l*-quartz, and −0.04° from *d*-quartz. Thus asym. synthesis can be achieved at high temp. and pressure. G. M. Kosolapoff

AF 7-27-54

ZELENKOVA, V.V.

[illegible] 207-9°, n_D^{20} 1.4728 (triacetate, b. [illegible]). Condensation of furfural with MeCOPr gave 79.8% 1-(α-furyl)-1-hexen-3-one [illegible] in EtOH [illegible]

ZELENKOVA, V.V.; STEPANENKO, B.N.

Synthesis of certain aryl-N-glycosides. Dokl.AN SSSR 144 no.2:349-351 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha AN SSSR i Pervyy moskovskiy meditsinskiy institut im. I.M.Sechenova. Predstavleno akademikom A.I.Oparinym.

(Glycosides)

89758

9.9110 (also 1041, 1046)

S/169/61/000/002/011/039
A005/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1961, No. 2, p. 22, # 2G53

AUTHORS: Checha, V. A., Zelenkov, V. Ye.

TITLE: The Drift of Inhomogeneities in the Ionosphere Observed at the Tomsk Ionospheric Station

PERIODICAL: V sb.: "Dreyfy i neodnorodnosti v ionosfere", No. 1, Moscow, AN SSSR, 1959, pp. 50-59 (English summary)

TEXT: Results are presented of observations of the drift of inhomogeneities in the layers E, F2, E_s of the ionosphere; the observations were conducted by the method of the spaced reception with a small base at Tomsk in the period from September 1957 to May 1958. The data were processed in the main by the method of similar fadings; one succeeded in the processing of about 40% of the records. It was obtained that the most probable value of the velocity is 60 - 80 m/sec for the E-layer, and 80 - 120 m/sec for the F2-layer; in autumn and winter, the velocity of drift is higher than in spring. Monthly histograms are presented of the magnitude and direction of the velocity of drift for the layers E and F2, and also graphs are given of the dependence of the north-south- and east-west-

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89758
S/169/61/000/002/011/039
A005/A001

The Drift of Inhomogeneities in the Ionosphere Observed at the Tomsk Ionospheric Station

components of the drift velocity on the hour of the day. The statistical processing showed that the 12-hour component predominates for the E-layer, but in the F2-layer a 24-hour component exists besides the 12-hour one. The drift velocity increases for both layers with increasing magnetic activity. From the records of fadings, the parameters were determined which characterize the statistical inhomogeneity of the ionosphere (the degree of turbidity β, the velocity of chaotic motions v_0, the mean dimension of inhomogeneities ξ_0). Values of β were found greater in the E-region than in F2, whereat in the rule, β is greater for slow fadings. Most often were found: for the E-layer v_0 = 3-4 m/sec, for the F2-layer v_0 = 6.7 m/sec; in the E-region $\xi_0 \sim$500-1,500 m, in the F2-region 300-400 m. A part of the records which were processed by the correlation method, yielded results well agreeing with the results from the similarity method. An electronic correlator for the processing of records of fadings is described; it yields at its output the correlation function. There are 12 references.

E. Kazimirovskiy

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.
Card 2/2

ZELENKOVE, B.

RASKOVA, H; RASKA, K; SORMOVA, Z; SOURKA, J; MATEJOVSKE, V; ZELENKOVE, B.

Certain properties of Shiga Kruse toxin. Cas. lek. cesk. 89 no.49; 1373-1376 8 Dec 50. (CLML 20:4)

1. Of the Institute of Pharmacology of Charles University, of the Institute of Organic Technology in Prague, and of the National Institute of Health.

RAFAL'SON, D.I.; KULAKOVA, M.N.; KRUTOGOLOVA, F.M.; TETERINA, Z.K.; LAZAREVA, M.S.; ORLOVA, N.N.; BARANOVA, L.P.; NAZAREVSKAYA, O.V.; SHIBA, Ye.P.; MEL'CHENKO, K.M.; ZELENKOVSKAYA, A.N.

Significance of blood transfusion in the transmission of epidemic hepatitis. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.9:81-85 S '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Leningradskiy institut perelivaniya krovi, 1-ya, 2-ya i 3-ya gorodskiye stantsii perelivaniya krovi i Leningradskaya gorodskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya. Submitted February 29, 1964.

21381
S/194/61/000/009/030/053
D256/D302

9,4140 (1141)

AUTHOR: Zelenoborskiy, S.P.

TITLE: Investigating a vidicon working with an additional extraction of the remnant potential relief

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 9, 1961, 32, abstract 9 G196 (Tr. Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-ta svyazi, no. 3, L., 1960, 21-32)

TEXT: Linear approximation analysis is presented of the commutation phenomena in a photoconductivity camera tube, and the possibility is considered of reducing the commutation inertia by additional extraction of the remnant potential relief during the return motion of the horizontal sweep. The extraction of the relief during the return of the horizontal sweep reduces the remnant signals in the 2nd display from 75 to 15% and in the 5th - from 25 to 12.5%, i.e. the inertia of commutation is this way fully removed.

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S/194/61/000/009/030/053
D256/D302

Investigating a vidicon...

At the same time the picture background is somewhat improved and an increase in the real sensitivity of the vidicon is observed. Using the camera in the described manner has the following disadvantages: a medium bright information can be reproduced only within the accuracy of one field of the vertical display - owing to the fact that it is impossible to fix the level of blackness of the horizontal sweep return movement. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

ZELENOBORSKIY, S.P.

Sensitivity of transmitter cameras in television systems with few frames. Elektrosviaz' 17 no.10:44-49 O '63. (MIRA 17:1)

ACC NR: AR6017145 SOURCE CODE: UR/0275/66/000/001/A036/A036

AUTHOR: Zelenoborskiy, S. P.

TITLE: Experimental evaluation of vidicon noise

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektronika i yeye primeneniye, Abs. 1A241

REF SOURCE: Tr. Uchebn. in-tov svyazi, vyp. 25, 1965, 117-122

TOPIC TAGS: vidicon tube, triode tube, signal to noise ratio

TRANSLATION: The method of measuring signal-to-noise ratio in image orthicons was applied to vidicons. The measurement of the fluctuation noise level in the reading current at a narrow frequency interval of the video signal, located between the lines of frequency harmonics, was obtained using LI-23 tube samples and an IP-12-2M selective millivoltmeter. The resonating circuit served as a vidicon load, and the preamplifier was based on a cascade circuit. At a frequency of 2.35 MHz, two readings were made in the 6-8 kc bandwidth: in the output (test) current of the vidicon beam; heat fluctuation of the circuit was determined and in the operating beam and illuminating photosphere, the total noise and the load of the electroluminous triode were determined. The effects of parasite signals due to the nonlinearity of horizontal sweeps (line scannings) which were 3-4 times greater than the magnitude of thermal noise of the load, were obtained separately. It was noted that the component noise in the current

UDC: 621.383.7

Card 1/2

ACC NR. AR6017145

signals does not exceed 4-5% of the full fluctuation of the electroluminous triode output which, according to the author, is caused by the suppression of the high frequency noise components of the reading charge resulting from the low efficiency of the vidicon reading beam.

SUB CODE: 17,09

Card 2/2

21380
S/194/61/000/009/029/053
D256/D302

9,4140

AUTHOR: Zelenoborskiy, S.P.

TITLE: Remarks on the sensitivity limitations of television camera tubes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 9, 1961, 31, abstract 9 G191 (Tr. Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-ta svyazi, no. 3, L., 1960, 71-77)

TEXT: An estimation is given of the sensitivity limitations of television camera tubes with charge storage by taking into account the statistical phenomena, occurring in the process of converting the light information into el. signals. The quantum fluctuations in the flux of light - connected with the discrete character of the photon emission and absorption - were included by means of the Poisson distribution of random events, and the fluctuations of the photoelectric emission were calculated using the Bernouilli for-

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Remarks on the sensitivity...

mula. It was shown that the sensitivity of an ideal tube is determined by the charge quantity stored and does not depend upon the commutation conditions of the potential relief and the following amplification of the video-signal. In real camera tubes, however, imperfections of the target commutation methods and the following amplification of the video-signal as well as the only partial utilization of the storage principle - reduce the sensitivity by as much as 10 times. 10 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

ZELENOBORSKIY, S.P.

Problem concerning storage in television camera tubes with photo-conducting targets. Radiotekh. i elektron 7 no.7:1185-1195 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

(Television)

26 490
S/187/59/000/012/002/005
D053/D113

9.4140

AUTHOR: Zelenoborskiy, S.P.

TITLE: Commutation of targets in television storage-type camera tubes by changes in conductance

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika kino i televideniya, no. 12, 1959, 45-52

TEXT: The author discusses the commutation problems of high-resistance targets by means of a slow-velocity electron beam in television storage-type camera tubes. The stored charge pattern of these targets is created by varying the conductance of target elements. The commutation process of the target element is represented by an equivalent circuit (Fig.1) and analyzed. This circuit is described by the following differential equations: (1) for the storage period ($0<t<T$), disregarding the commutation time (t_c)

$$r\frac{dq}{dt} + \frac{q}{C} = 0 \qquad (1)$$

and (2) for the commutation period ($0<t<t_c$), when the key (K) is closed,

Card 1/4

Commutation of targets ....

$$\frac{r_b \cdot r}{(r_b + r)} \frac{dq}{dt} + \frac{q}{C} = U_c \frac{r}{r + r_b} \cdot \qquad (2)$$

In the above equations, r is the dark resistance of the target element; C is the capacitance of the target element; r_b is the resistance of the commutating beam; and U_c is the potential of the charge. For high-resistance targets, the optimum value of the dark resistance is given by

$$r_{opt} = \frac{T}{t_c} r_b = N r_b \; ; \qquad (25)$$

where N is the number of scanning elements. The author concludes that (1) deflections of the dark resistance (r) of the target element from its optimum value (r_{opt}) lead to a steep drop in the tube resistivity and to a deterioration in the signal-noise ratio during the commutation process; (2) the derived formulas and graphs enable a proper selection of the thickness and the dark resistivity of the high-resistance targets in vidicon and ebicon type tubes; and (3) a linear analysis of the commutation phenomena in tubes

Card 2/4

Commutation of targets ....

with photoconductive and semiconductor targets is true in the case of a partial reading of the stored target pattern during one commutation period. There are 7 figures and 8 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc references. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: R.W. Decker and R.I. Schneeberger, Image tube utilizing bombardment induced conductivity, National Convent. Record IRE, 1957, 5.

Card 3/4

ZELENODR'VSKI, V.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Biological Chemistry

(B)

Sulfonamides and the blood-cerebral barrier. W. Zelenodr'vski and Iv. Georgiev. *Annuaire Acad. Med. "Valko Tcherrencov"* 30, 433-6(1950-51).—Investigation on rabbits showed that sulfonamides crossed the blood-cerebral barrier (I). However, lethal or continuous small doses did not affect the permeability of I to trypan blue and NaI.

G. Mezuerian

Zelenov, A.

MAKSIMOVA, A.; ZELENOV, A.

Regulating moisture in processed cheese. Moloch. prom. 18 no.4: 38 '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Alma-Atinskiy zavod plavlenykh syrov.
(Cheese)

ZELENOV, Anatoliy Borisovich; KAROCHKIN, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich; SAMCHELEYEV, Yuriy Pavlovich; SHKOL'NIKOV, Viktor Ivanovich; DOLBNYA, V.T., kand.tekhn.nauk dots., otv.red. ALYAB'YEV, N.Z., red.

[Automated electric drive and servo systems] Avtomatizirovannyi elektroprivod i sledyashchie sistemy. Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo univ., 1965. 362 p. (MIRA 18:12)

AL'BOKHA V.P.; GUBA, A.Ya.; ZELENOV, A.B., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOKOSHNIKOV, G.A.

Noncontact gas-air ratio controller in the soaking pits of a blooming. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekh.inform. 16 no.8:10-12 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

SOV/137-58-7-14753

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 7, p 116 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Zelenov, A.B.

TITLE: Experimental Determination of Unit Power Consumption in the Rolling of Sheet Steel (Eksperimental'noye opredeleniye udel'nogo raskhoda elektroenergii na prokatku listovoy stali)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Khar'kovsk. politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Vol 12, pp 55-65

ABSTRACT: Determination has been made of the unit consumption of electrical energy in the rolling (R) of grades Kh18N9T, 08KP, 15KP, St 4, St 3, St 2, and St 20 steel in the 6 finishing stands (S) of a continuous thin-sheet mill. The measurements were made by visual readings of instruments and with the aid of a MPO-2 oscilloscope. The results obtained by the two methods agreed to within 3-6%. The following quantities were measured: Armature current in the motors of all the S, rate of R in each S, voltage on the buses of the feed generators, motor field current, metal temperature on entry into the first finishing stand and after leaving the last S of mill. The unit energy consumption was determined by the formula: $A = P_b/3.6G$ hp·hr/t, where P_b is the power delivered to the mill rolls, in hp; G is the

Card 1/2

Experimental Determination of Unit Power Consumption (cont.)

weight of steel rolled per second, in kg/sec, calculated by the formula: $G = 1.27\ h\ b\ v\ 10^{-4}$ kg/sec, where h and b are the thickness and the width of the sheet emerging from the final S, in mm, v is the rate of emergence of the metal from the final S, in m/min. The sp. gr. of the hot metal is taken as 7.65. Measurements were made in the R of sheet 2-5 mm thick and 1000-1400 mm wide from billets of various dimensions. It is established that the maximum unit consumption of electrical energy is observed in the R of Kh18N9T steel. In the R of 3x1030 mm steel from billets measuring 113x1030 mm, the unit consumption of electrical energy in R in 6 S with an overall elongation of 7.84 comes to 58.54 h.p. hr/t. The numerical data obtained make it possible to make more reliable and precise calculations in determining the power of rolling mill motors, and in selecting the structural elements of the mechanical portions of rolling mills.

S.G.

1. Rolling mills--Power 3. Electric power production--Applications

Card 2/2

FAYNBERG, Yuliy Mironovich; ZELENOV, A.B., red.; SHLEPOV, V.K., red.izd-va; MIKHAYLOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Automatic control of continuous hot rolling mills] Avtomatizatsiia nepreryvnykh stanov goriachei prokatki. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 326 p. (MIRA 17:2)

8(0), 18(3) SOV/112-59-1-845

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 1, p 113 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Zelenov, A. B.

TITLE: Experimental Determination of Specific Electrical-Energy Consumption by Steel-Sheet Rolling

PERIODICAL: Tr. Khar'kovsk. politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Vol 12, pp 55-65

ABSTRACT: Results are reported of an experimental determination of per-unit electrical-energy consumption by continuous steel-sheet rolling. The investigation was conducted on 6 finishing stands of a sheet mill, whose roughing group comprised 4 stands; 7 different shapes and brands of steel (normal, high-quality, and high-alloy) were tested. Measurement and calculation methods are described.

V.A.I.

Card 1/1

FAYNBERG, Yuliy Mironovich; ZELENOV, Anatoliy Borisovich; PEREL'MUTER, M.M., otvetstvennyy redaktor; ANDREYEV, S.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Controlling the electric drive of continuous hot rolling mills] Regulirovanie elektroprivoda nepreryvnykh stanov goriachei prokatki. Khar'kov, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chornoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1956. 239 p. (MLRA 9:12)
(Rolling mills--Electric driving)

ZELENOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich, dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; ELISSEYEV, F.G., retsenzent; ZHEREBKOV, I.V., red.; ABRAMOVA, Ye.A., tekhn.red.

[Welding and surfacing of cast-iron parts] Svarka i naplavka chugunnykh detalei. Rostov, Rostovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 115 p. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Rostovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (for Zelenov).
(Cast iron--Welding) (Hard facing)

ZELENOV, A. I.

SOV/135-59-4-16/18

25 (1)

AUTHORS: Aleksandrov, P. K., Scientific Secretary; Pol'dman, B. Z., Chief Engineer of the Technical Department

TITLE: The Rostov Zavarkhoz Welders Discuss Welding Industry Development. (Zvarshchiki Rostovskogo zavarkhoza obsuzhdayut voprosy razvitiya svarochnogo proizvodstva)

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 4, pp 44 - 45

ABSTRACT: Information is presented on welding conferences in the Rostov oblast since the beginning of the Soviet organization of industry after the XII Communist Party congress. There was a conference at the plant "Rostsel'mash" in September 1950 on general prospective development, with reports by: Engineer Kochka "On Further Introduction of Welding into Production Practice"; Engineer Mironov on "Mechanization of Assembly Welding Work and Modernization of the Plant's Equipment"; Engineer Zaimov on "High-Efficiency Electrodes and their Prospective Use at the Plant". A conference was organized at the plant "Prodmash" on the problem of using natural gas for cutting metals,

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with a demonstration of the process, which is extensively used at other plants of the Rostov Sovnarkhoz system. A conference at the Taganrog plant "Krasnyy Kotel'shchik" discussed the problem of electric slag welding and contact welding. It is mentioned that nearly all existing welding processes are extensively used at all plants and construction projects in the Rostov oblast. Welded work makes up 60% of the production of the machine building plants. It is emphasized that maximum automation and mechanization of welding and the auxiliary processes is the task of the scientific and practical welders and the welders innovators. More detailed information is given on the conference of December 1958, concerning technical development of welding and the introduction of new welding technique at the oblast' plants during 1959-1965, with 90 practical welding specialists and scientific workers participating. At this conference, Engineer B. Z. Pol'dman (Technical Department of the Sovnarkhoz) spoke of the success achieved at the "Rostsel'mash" and the Taganrogskiy kombaynovyy zavod (Taganrog Combine Harvester Plant). There, the production

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of the self-propelled "SK-3" combine has been mastered, the necessary welding equipment has been completed, and the auxiliary operations mechanized. The plant "Krasnyy Kotel'shchik" is using natural gas instead of acetylene for cutting, has mechanized 50% of the gas cutting work and is using oxygen jets in the butt welding of pipe by the contact-flash method (to intensify the welding process and remove the metal ridge inside pipes). The plant "Krasnyy Gidropress" has had good results in using welding in CO_2. In the production of hydraulic systems for combine harvester plants, the entire welding production is to be doubled during the seven-year plan as compared with 1958, cutting by welding is to be increased by 2.5 times, the production of electrodes by 2 times (the lack of good electrodes and wire is presently causing great difficulty), flux by 1.5 times, and the means of mechanization by 2.5 times. The use of contact welding will have to be increased 2.5 times, and welding in [illegible] will also have to be used extensively.

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SOV/135-59-4-26/28

The Rostov Sovnarkhoz Welders Discuss Welding Industry Development

Engineer I. D. Daydenko, Candidate of Technical Sciences and Stalin Prize Laureate (plant "Krasnyy kotel'shchik") read a report "On the Application of New Steel Grades in the Production of Boilers, and on the Technology of Welding These Steels". His plant is starting the use of the electric slag welding process for steel 12Kh18N9T and is studying the welding of austenitic and other steels and alloys. Engineer V. M. Kirpunov (plant "Krasnyy kotel'shchik") and Engineer V. P. Kochka ("Rostsel'mash") told of their plants experience in the repair of Mechanizing and Automating Welding". Engineer Barilov ("Rostsel'mash") and Engineer Zaporozhtsy (Plant) presented reports on "General Experience with Welding in Carbon Dioxide at the Sovnarkhoz' Plants". Candidate of Technical Sciences A. I. Zelenov of the Rostovskiy institute Institute of Railroad Engineers), and Engineer P. M. Zaporozhtsev, Chief of the "Rostsel'mash" Central Plant Laboratory, made reports on "Extending the Volume of Casting Work, and Introducing Modern Methods of Restoring Parts and Tools".

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SOV/135-59-4-26/28

The Rostov Sovnarkhoz Welders Discuss Welding Industry Development

Engineers V. I. Sirota and I. I. Fomin delivered reports on "Development and Use of Stamp-Welded Designs to Replace the Cast and Forged, as a Way to Reduce the Weight of Machines". Chief Engineer of "Rostsevmashgorremont", I. L. Israilevich, told the conference of the experience of the "Rostsevmashgorremont" in the repair and modernization of electric power plants, and of its work in improving existing and the creation of new equipment for inspecting welded joints in critical metal structures. Engineer V. I. Kuznikov of Novocherkassk Electric Locomotive Plant) reported on the automation of welding processes in the production of electric locomotives. The conference followed the example of the Kosoor welders and appealed to all specialists of the Rostov oblast to fulfill their practical obligations in the mechanization of welding and the automation of welding processes in mass production.

Card 5/6

SOV/135-59-4-26/28

The Rostov Sovnarkhoz Welders Discuss Welding Industry Development

ASSOCIATION: Rostovskiy-na-Donu Rostov Sovnarkhoz.

Card 6/6

ZHIL'TSOV, V.R.; ZELENOV, A.F.; KOKIN, A.G.; KOLOSOV, V.A.; KOROBITSYN, M.D.; MALYAVINSKIY, A.M.; NEFEDOV, Ya.D.; PAVLOV, A.V.; STEPANOV, Yu.A., prof.; SUVOROV, V.G.; YUSHIN, S.I.; POCHTAREV, N.F., kand. tekhn. nauk, inzh.-polkovnik, red.; KUZ'MIN, I.F., tekhn. red.

[Internal combustion engines; design and performance] Dvigateli vnutrennego sgoraniia; ustroistvo i rabota. [By] V.R. Zhil'tsov i dr. Pod red. IU.A.Stepanova. Moskva, Voen. izd-vo M-va obor. SSSR, 1955. 470 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Internal combustion engines)

V14 Sept. 1953 ZELENOV, A. I.
Welding

Electric Arc Welding of Cast Iron with Cast Iron Electrodes and a Granulated Charge

By A. I. Zelenov. (From *Avtogennoye Delo, Russia*, No. 1, 1953, pp. 7-9).

As practised to-day, electrical welding of cast iron, particularly with cast iron electrodes, does not give altogether satisfactory results for strength, density, uniformity, and machinability of the welding seam.

The author has developed a method for welding repairs in cast iron components, using electrodes of ordinary grey cast iron with a stabilising coat of chalk. In this method, a granulated compound is introduced into the welding bath, which consists of the following components: Cast iron chips, steel chips, ferrosilicon, and (occasionally) graphite and aluminium.

A typical welding repair operation, in which a crater resulting from a casting fault has to be filled up, proceeds as follows:—The natural surface of the crater is smoothed by means of a chisel. The crater is banked with an asbestos strip to prevent overflow of the welding bath, and to give the welded-on metal the necessary form. Welding is carried out with an electrode of 8 mm diameter and a welding current of 360 A. The granulated compound is made up of cast iron chips 48 per cent, steel chips 6 per cent, and ferrosilicon 12 per cent, by weight. The component is so positioned that the surface around the crater is horizontal. The welding is completed in three layers. After welding, the component is cooled slowly in heated sand. The Brinell hardness of the welded-on metal is found to be about 230.

The method so described produces sound welds for repairs, filling-in, and building-up, of cast iron components. The welds are very similar to the parent metal in their physical and chemical properties and permit machining by cutting tools. Welding can be carried out with a.c. or d.c., with cast iron electrodes of ordinary quality. This method is claimed to be faster than other methods of cast iron welding.

ZELENOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich; SAAK'YAN, Yu.A., red.

[Welding and hard facing of malleable cast iron] Svarka i naplavka kovkogo chuguna. Rostov-na-Donu, Rostovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 114 p. (MIRA 17:10)

ZELENOV, Anatoliy Borisovich; TERTICHNIKOV, Vladimir Nikolayevich; GULYAKIN, Vladimir Grigor'yevich; LIBERMAN, S.S., red.izd-va; ISLENT'YEVA, P.G., tekhn. red.

[Electric drives of rolling mills; choice of the power rating of electric motors and calculation of the parameters of amplidyne control networks]Elektroprivod mekhanizmov prokatnykh stanov; vybor moshchnosti dvigatelei i raschet parametrov skhem elektromashinnogo upravleniia. Pod obshchei red. A.B.Zelenova. Khar'kov, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 344 p. (MIRA 16:3)

(Rolling mills--Electric driving)
(Rotating amplifiers)

KAROCHKIN, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich, kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; ZELENOV, Anatoliy Borisovich, kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; SAMCHELEYEV, Yuriy Pavlovich, inzh.

Universal device for processing the oscillograms of reversing rolling mills. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 6 no.5: 611-618 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Kafedra elektrifikatsii i avtomatizatsii promyshlennykh predpriyatiy i ustanovok Kommunarskogo gornometallurgicheskogo instituta (for Karochkin, Samcheleyev). 2. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy elektrifikatsii i avtomatizatsii promyshlennykh predpriyatiy i ustanovok Kommunarskogo gornometallurgicheskogo instituta (for Zelenov).
(Rolling mills--Electric driving) (Electric measurements)

ZELENOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; SAAK'YAN, Yu.A., red.; BOROVINSKAYA, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Using building-up techniques for increasing the wear resistance of plowshares and cultivator teeth] Povyshenie iznosostoikosti pluzhnykh lemekhov i kul'tivatornykh lap naplavkoi. Rostov-na-Donu, Rostovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 43 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Agricultural machinery--Maintenance and repair)

L 25970-66 EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AP6015572

AUTHOR: Aleksandrova, M. G.; Zelenkov, A. L.; Rudakov, V. N.; Lebedev, A. I.

ORG: Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute im. V. I. Ul'yanov (Lenin) (Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Universal device for observing and recording r-f fields

SOURCE: IVUZ. Priborostroyeniye, v. 9, no. 2, 1966, 18-20

TOPIC TAGS: diffraction camera, millimeter wave generator

ABSTRACT: An r-f diffraction instrument, the radiointroscope, has been developed at the Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute imeni Lenin for revealing structural details [illegible] millimeter wave klystron, trans- [illegible] pattern shown to the right of the figure. The [illegible] pattern is recorded on film. [illegible] pattern the antennas are placed coaxially, as shown for a reflected pattern they are placed side by side, with [illegible] Fig. 2 shows a pattern received at $\lambda = 9$ mm from a polished disk [material not given], showing layering and cracks. Besides defect detection, the device can be used as a polariscope in dielectric studies; wavelengths of 4, 8 or 32 mm are obtained by changing

Card 1/3 UDC: 620.179.18

L 25975-66

ACC NR: AP6015572

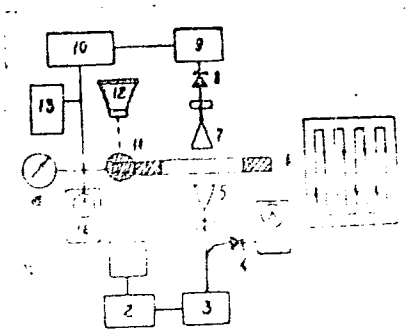

Fig. 1. Radiointroscope

1 - Square wave modulator; 2 - Klystron supply; 3 - klystron; 4 - klystron mount; 5-7 - antennas; 6 - scanned frame; 8 - detector; 9 - preamp; 10 - output amplifier; 11 - gas discharge tube; 12 - camera; 13 - oscillograph; 14 - defectoscope; 15 - meter.

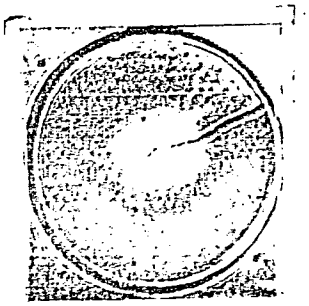

Fig. 2. Defectogram at λ = 8 mm/

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L 25975-66

ACC NR: AP6015572

klystrons and antennas. The authors regard the introscope as a powerful tool in near-field diffraction studies, since theoretical analysis of this phenomenon is possible for only the most simple object geometries. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [SR]

SUB CODE: [illegible] SUBM DATE: [illegible] ATD PRESS: 4257

Card 3/3 Fld

S/137/62/000/003/058/191
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Zelenov, A. N., Kamenetskaya, D. S.

TITLE: On the effect of inert gas pressure in the furnace upon the gas content in the metal

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 38, abstract 30259 ("Sb. tr. In-t metalloved. i fiz. metallov Tsentr. n.-i. in-ta chernoy metallurgii", 1959, v. 6, 187 - 190)

TEXT: The authors investigated the content of O, H and N in alloy Cr 10% + Ni 90% during melting under argon pressure, equal to 1, 10, 20, 50, 100, 300 and 450 mm Hg. The argon contained 0.3% O_2 and 0.5% N_2. An increase in the argon content caused a higher O content than in the initial alloy; metallographical inspection revealed Cr_2O_3 in the ingots. In case that O be present in argon or nitrogen, they should be purified. The N and H content in the alloy does practically not depend on argon pressure and is considerably lower than in the initial alloy.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation] A. Tseydler

Card 1/1

Zelenov A.N.

18 (0) Phase I Book Exploitation Sov/2125

Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii. Institut Metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov

Problemy metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov (Problems in Physical Metallurgy and Metallophysics) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1959. 540 p. (Series: Its: Sbornik trudov, 6) Errata slip inserted. 3,600 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Gosudarstvennaya planovaya komissiya.

Ed. of Publishing House: Ye.N. Berlin; Tech. Ed.: P.G. Islent'yeva; Editorial Board: D.S. Kamenetskaya, B. Ya. Lyubov (Resp. Ed.), Ye. Z. Spektor, L. M. Utevskiy, L.A. Shvartsman, and V. I. Malkin.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for metallurgists, metallurgical engineers, and specialists in the physics of metals.

Zelenov, A.N. "Effect of Inert Gas Pressure in the Furnace on Gas Content in the Metal."

KAMENTSKAYA, D.S., inzh.; ZELENOV, A.N.

Effect of inert gas pressure in smelting furnaces on the gas content in metals. Metalloved. i obr. met. no.9:27-28 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1.TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii.
(Gases in metals) (Metallurgical furnaces--Protective atmospheres)

SOV/129-58-9-6/16

AUTHORS: Kamenetskaya, D. S. and Zelenov, A. N., Engineers

TITLE: Influence of the Pressure of an Inert Gas in the Smelting Furnace on the Gas Content in the Metal (Vliyaniye davleniya inertnogo gaza v plavil'noy pechi na soderzhaniye gazov v metalle)

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i Obrabotka Metallov, 1958, Nr 9, pp 27-28 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A neutral gas of sufficient purity protects the metal from interacting with O_2, H_2 and N_2 in the same way as vacuum does. However, as regards the speed of extracting gasses from the metal, an inert gas is not equivalent to vacuum. Therefore, the authors considered it interesting to investigate the influence of the degree of rarefication of an inert gas on the rate of extraction of the gases from the metal. For the investigations a chromel alloy was chosen (10% Cr, rest Ni) which was molten in a high frequency vacuum furnace without slag and without deoxidising agents in magnesite crucibles. The weight of the ingot was 400 g; after preliminary rarefication to 10^{-2} mm Hg, argon (containing 0.3% O_2 and 0.5% N_2) was introduced

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into a system with a total volume of about 30 litres. The alloy was smelted at argon pressures equalling 1, 10, 20, 50, 100, 300 and 450 mm Hg. There were two series of heats, in the first one of which the metal was maintained in the liquid state for three minutes and in the other for ten minutes. The determined dependence of the argon pressure on the partial oxygen pressure is entered in a table, p 27, and the given data indicate that an increase in the argon pressure from 1 to 450 mm Hg corresponds to an increase in the oxygen pressure from 10^{-3} to 1 mm Hg. The results of the gas analysis of the chromel castings produced under various conditions are entered in a table, p 28. The following conclusions are arrived at: With increasing holding time of the metal in the liquid state in the atmosphere of an inert gas, the gas content decreases; with increasing pressure of the inert gas the total content of the gases in the metal increases; if the inert gas contains oxygen, it must be purified from it if the pressure is such that the partial pressure of the oxygen

SOV/129-58-9-6/16

Influence of the Pressure of an Inert Gas in the Smelting Furnace on the Gas Content in the Metal

in the gas exceeds 0.01 mm Hg.
There are two tables.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIIChM

1. Vacuum furnaces--Performance 2. Vacuum furnances--Test results
3. Metals--Production 4. Liquid metals--Chemical reactions
5. Metals--Properties

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4016993 S/3057/63/000/000/0045/0053

AUTHOR: Sary*chev, V.S.; Zelenov, A.S.

TITLE: Development of fastening methods and high-frequency welding equipment for formula 57-40 masticated rubber shielding of structural elements

SOURCE: Zashchitny*ye pokry*tiya v atomnoy tekhnike (Shielding in nuclear engineering); sbornik statey. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1963, 45-53

TOPIC TAGS: masticated rubber, 57-40 rubber, rubber shielding, nuclear shielding, high frequency welding equipment, rubber welding

ABSTRACT: Various techniques and equipment are discussed that may be used when working with formula 57-40 masticated rubber (a thermoplastic material with a rather high dielectric loss factor) in the shielding of floors and walls. The requirements of a fully airtight and reliable covering are discussed and the sequence of operations in installing the protective shielding is explained. The relative merits of the high-frequency method of welding the material, as opposed to a welding technique in which a stream of hot air is employed, are analyzed. The authors describe a rig and method, of their own design, for high-frequency butt welding of polyvinylchloride sheet masticated

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ACCESSION NR: AT4016993

rubber, using a modified type LGD-1 HF voltage generator (the modifications are discussed). The entire rig, which is used for the welding of 2 to 3-mm thick sections of formula 57-40 masticated rubber, consists of an LGD-1 unit with partially modified electrical circuitry, a portable SPPR welding unit and a feeder line which carries the high-frequency voltage. Characteristic performance specifications for this rig are given (length of simultaneously welded shielding section - 350 mm; welding time for one section - 35 - 40 sec; lap welding speed of 2-mm thick rubber (set-up time included) - 8-10 lin. met. weld/hour; weld strength in % of basic material strength - 95-100%; weight of manual SPPR welding unit - 8 kg.) The authors describe a system and rig for the lap welding of 2-mm roll masticated rubber with considerably increased productivity due to the elimination of the need for cutting off the ends of the sheets. The rig weighs 800 g and has a welding speed of 8-10 seconds for a 200-mm length. The article devotes particular attention to the problem of preparing and fastening flanges (that is, the part of the shielding on the floor where it approaches the wall, either continuously or at a right angle), since this is critical for a hermetically-sealed strong covering, it being precisely at the point where the edge of the shielding meets the wall that the seal may be easily broken. Various methods for preparing and fastening these end-sections are analyzed and the requirements of each are discussed. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

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ACCESSION NR: AT4016994 S/3057/63/000/000/0054/0074

AUTHOR: Gorodinskiy, S. M.; Panfilova, Z. Ya.; Zelenov, A. S.; Sary*chev, V. S.; Ivanova, T. G.; Nosova, L. M.

TITLE: The design of protective coverings (shieldings) of formula 57-40 masticated rubber for structural elements

SOURCE: Zashchitny*ye pokry*tiya v atomnoy tekhnike (Shielding in nuclear engineering); sbornik statey. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1963, 54-74

TOPIC TAGS: protective shielding, radioactive shielding, masticated rubber, 57-40 rubber, rubber welding, welding RIG, radioactivity, nuclear shielding

ABSTRACT: In this detailed and extensive article, the authors describe the use of formula 57-40 masticated rubber for purposes of radioactive shielding. The article consists of two main parts: Part 1 - the shielding of floors, and Part 2 - the use of the masticated rubber for the facing of walls and stairs. The conditions of applying the rubber, the preparation of the floor surface, the preparation of the masticated rubber for welding, the actual welding of the material with high-frequency current, the use of various rigs for welding (the SPPR and the PS), the making and application by welding of flanges and crimps, high-frequency lap

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welding of rolls and sheets of masticated rubber, hot air welding of the material and, finally, carpeting are considered. In the section dealing with the lining of walls and stair flights with formula 57-40 masticated rubber, the authors give special attention to the use of the construction-assembly pistol (clamp pistol) for fastening the rubber. Two methods for the lining of walls are described and diagrammed and the entire procedure to be followed in the covering of stairs is outlined. A separate section is devoted to the problem of joining surfaces lined with the masticated rubber to metallic facings and shells. A diagram shows how this operation might best be performed. The article concludes with a discussion of the most frequently encountered welding faults (for both the high-frequency and the hot-air techniques) and how they may be eliminated, and with some remarks on weld quality control and safety regulations to be observed in work of this type. Orig. art. has: 14 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 20Feb64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: MP, MT	NO REF SOV: 000	OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4016996 S/3057/63/000/000/0080/0092

AUTHOR: Struminskiy, G. V.; Ignatova, T. A.; Katkova, T. N.; Zelenov, A. S.; Ivanova, T. G.

TITLE: Glue PED-B for gluing formula 57-40 masticated rubber to the surfaces of building structures

SOURCE: Zashchitny*ye pokry*tiya v atomnoy tekhnike (Shielding in nuclear engineering); sbornik statey. Moscow, Goratomizdat, 1963, 80-92

TOPIC TAGS: glue PED-B, 57-40 masticated rubber, masticated rubber, radioactive contamination, radioactive shielding, nuclear shielding, glue

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss the shortcomings of certain of the glues thus far used for fastening the polyvinylchloride masticated rubber shielding (formula 57-40) which is presently in wide use as a protection against radioactive contamination. Experimental work has shown that glue compositions on a perchlorvinyl resin base with a small admixture of epoxide resin ED-5 have good adhesion to formula 57-40 polyvinylchloride masticated rubbers. The introduction into the composition of epoxide resin hardeners leads to the formation of a three-dimensional structure during the hardening process of

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ACCESSION NR: AT4016996

the glue, resulting in a considerable increase in the strength of the bond in comparison with perchlorvinyl glues. The authors enumerate the most important general requirements of a glue for these purposes: necessary strength and service life of the glue bond, viability of the glue and non-inflammability during the working process, and others. The special requirements were the following: 1) The glue must not impair the desorption properties of the shielding with respect to radioactive contamination; 2) The surface of glued lap bonds of glued materials must not accumulate radioactive contaminants and must be capable of being washed free of them no worse than the covering material; 3) The glued bond must possess sufficient resistance to radiation. An experimental evaluation was made of certain general and special properties of type PED-B glue. Among the parameters considered were the mechanical properties (with description of the test equipment employed) and the sorption-desorption properties of the glue with respect to radioactive isotopes, as well as its ability to withstand radiation. A description of the technological process to be followed in fastening formula 57-40 masticated rubber shielding with PED-B glue is also given. It was found that this glue, which is manufactured on an incombustible methylene chloride solvent has good adhesion characteristics not only to the masticated rubber, but also to cement, metals, wood and other construction materials. It is not dangerous from the

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ACCESSION NR: AT4016996

point of view of explosions. While the residual radioactivity accumulated by glued bonds was found to be very high (up to 60%), it was found that by lacquering the bonds with high-deactivating lacquers (VKHL-4000, KHSL) this residual activity could be reduced to a level close to the value of this parameter for the basic shielding material. The authors also determined that the bonds preserve the required strength under the effect of a dose of gamma-radiation to 100 Mrads. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 20Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP, MT NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

GORODINSKIY, Semen Mikhaylovich, dots.; SARYCHEV, Viktor Sergeyevich, inzh.; ZELENOV, Aleksey Semenovich, inzh.; EYDINOV, Yu.S., inzh., red.

[High-frequency welding of polyvinyl chloride plasticized resin in the laying of floors] Vysokochastotnaia svarka polivinilkhloridnogo plastikata pri ustroistve polov. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1963. 20 p. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu. 2. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom Instituta biofiziki Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (for Gorodinskiy). 3. Institut biofiziki Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (for Sarychev, Zelenov).

ZELENOV, A.V., inzh.

Standardize the estimated norms in bridge construction. Transp. stroi. 12 no.8:61-62 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Mostostroitel'nyy trest No.1.
(Bridge construction)

ZELENOV, B., inzh.

Beyond the zone of certain reception. Radio no.3:33 Mr'64
(MIRA 17:7)

ZELENOV, B.

Acoustical units for stereophonic systems. Radio no.7:47 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:9)

ACC NR: AP6030133 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/004/0071/0078

AUTHORS: Zolenov, B. A.; Lebedeva, L. K.; Mantsa, Y.; Moroz, N. S.

ORG: Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna (Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy)

TITLE: A multichannel high-speed device using semiconductors for physics experiments on the 10 Gev synchrophasotron

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1966, 71-78

TOPIC TAGS: physics research facility, semiconductor device, synchrophasotron, cable, oscillograph, diode, photomultiplier, particle scatter, transistor, synchrotron, particle detector, scintillation counter, gas filled counter, Cerenkov counter, / OIYaI synchrophasotron, FEU 36 photomultiplier, RK 19 cable, RK 2 cable, EMO 1 oscillograph, P418Ye diffusion transistor, D602A diode, LVE synchrophasotron

ABSTRACT: A multichannel high-speed device has been developed for use in conjunction with a 10 Gev OIYaI synchrophasotron to conduct physical experiments on large angle scattering of high energy particles. The multiplier included in the device provides flexibility enabling 17 counters to be operated and easily switched. This device coordinates the scintillation counters and gas-filled Cerenkov counters (which, with an FEU-36 photomultiplier, can record a single electron expelled from a photocathode) and gives a high-speed response in the nanosecond range for handling count rates of

Card 1/2 UDC: 539.1.075

ACC NR: AP6030133

10^6 per sec, while providing high stability in counting the low intensity count rates of scattered particles (up to 1 particle per hr). Six coincidence circuits and three anticoincidence circuits are combined to provide 100% recording effectiveness while eliminating instability and insuring the recording of the true events. The device uses P418Ye high frequency diffusion transistors, germanium tunnel diodes, D602A high frequency diodes, and RK-2 and RK-19 cables to give time integration of the circuit and pulse shaping. The system is synchronized by a control system which employs an ENO-1 oscillograph. It is unitized and held on two racks. A one-year test on the LVE synchrophasotron with 3.17 Gev/sec pi mesons showed that the secondary coincidence circuit and the monitor gave the same count over a wide threshold range. The resolution time of the coincidence circuits is $<$ 10 nanosec, and the anticoincidence circuit provides a suppression effectiveness of 100% when used with a threshold counter. Orig. art. has: 10 figures.

SUB CODE: 09, 20/ SUBM DATE: 26May65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

ZELENOV, B.A.

Wide-band transistor amplifer. Prib.i tekh.eksp. 6 no.5:179-180 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy.
(Amplifiers (Electronics))

ACC NR: AR6029295 SOURCE CODE: UR/0271/66/000/006/A030/A030

AUTHOR: Zaytsev, A. I.; Zelenov, B. L.

TITLE: Semiconductor voltage regulator for induction generators

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomatika, telemekhanika i vychislitel'naya tekhnika, Abs. 6A233

REF SOURCE: Izv. Tomskogo politekhn. in-ta, v. 153, 1965, 59-64

TOPIC TAGS: generator, voltage regulator, automatic control design

ABSTRACT: A discrete automatic system is described for regulating the voltage of induction generators. It has a phase compounding unit and a semiconductor regulator. The generator output voltage measuring unit also acts as a pulse width modulator. The regulator unit has a preamplifier, intermediate amplifier, and a transistorized driver amplifier. Initially the generator builds its voltage up to 10--12% of the nominal. Then the phase compounding unit forces the generator output to reach its rated voltage. The forced excitation is possible because the output voltage measuring unit is inactive when the output voltage is below the rated value. When the rated value is exceeded the measurement unit gives out an error signal. A pulse derived from this signal cuts off an amplifier transistor for a time duration corresponding to the signal. The current passing through the generator magnetization winding has a magnitude which is determined by the duration of the cut-off state of another amplifier transistor which in turn depends on the magnitude of the error signal. This reduces the generator output voltage, the error signal, and the rate of voltage decrease. The

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.316.722

ACC NR: AR6029295

results of a laboratory test of the generator test model show that circuit operation is not affected by the spread in the transistor parameters. [Translation of abstract] 5 illustrations and bibliography of 2 titles. I. S.

SUB CODE: 09

Card 2/2

MUKHIN, V.N., inzh.; ZELENOV, K.A., inzh.; LOPATINA, M.S., inzh.

Redesigning of the NZL-450 boiler in connection with its conversion to operation on natural gas. Energetik 12 no.5:13-14 My '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

ZELENOV, K.G.

Frost-resistance tests of road concretes. Standartizatsiia 27 no.9:25-27 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

ZELENOV, K.G., inzh.

Using cold asphalt concrete mixes made with concentrated suspensions (bituminous pastes) in constructing roads in Moscow. Trudy MADI no.23:159-165 '50. (MLRA 12:1)
(Moscow--Pavements, Concrete)

ZELENOV K.G.

NOVIKOV, M.T., inzhener; ZELENOV, K.G., inzhener.

Road construction in winter. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 24 no.2:25-26 F '50. (MLRA 7:11)

(Moscow--Road construction--Cold weather conditions)
(Road construction--Cold weather conditions--Moscow)

GORSHKOV, G.S., kand.geol.-mineral.nauk; ZELENOV, K.K., kand.geol.-mineral. nauk (Moskva)

Valley of the geysers. Priroda 51 no.11:65-75 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Laboratoriya vulkanologii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR (for Gorshkov). 2. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR (for Zelenov).

(Kamchatka—Geysers)

ZHURAVLEVA, I.T., paleontolog; ZELENOV, K.K., litolog

Bioherms of a variegated series in the Lena River. Trudy Paleont. inst. no.56:57-77 '55. (MLRA 8:12)
(Lena River--Reefs) (Lena River--Sponges, Fossil)

USSR/ [illegible] - [illegible]

Card [illegible] [illegible] - [illegible]

Authors : [illegible]

[illegible]

Periodical : [illegible]

[illegible]

USSR/ [illegible]

Card [illegible]

Authors : Zalesov, K. K.

Title : On the origin of stylolites

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 103/1, 121-124, Jul 1, 1955

Abstract : The conditions leading to the formation of stylolites representing a

Institution : Acad. of Sc., USSR, Inst. of Geol. Sc.

Presented by : Academician N. M. Strakhov, January 21, 1955

ZELENOV, K.K.

Iron in solution carried into the Sea of Okhotsk by the hot springs of the volcano of Ebeko(Paramushir Island). Dokl. AN SSSR 120 no. 5:1089-1092 Je '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom N.M.Strakhovym.

(Paramushir Island--Geysers)
(Okhotsk, Sea of--Iron)

ZELENOV, K.K., kand. geol.-mineral. nauk

Soviet geologists in Indonesia. Vest. AN SSSR 33 no.10:80-85 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

ZELENOV, K.K.

Ocean water as a product of the volcanic activity. Biul. Vulk. sta. no.34:51-55 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

ZELENOV, K.K.

ZELENOV, K.K.

Lower Cambrian marine bituminous limestone of the northern slope of the Aldan Plateau. Trudy Inst.geol.nauk no.155:116-135 '55. (MLRA 8:10)

(Aldan Plateau--Geology, Stratigraphic)